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BULLETIN
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TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

Vol. X.]

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[No. 7.]

New Species of Fungi.

By CHAS. H. PECK.

BOLETUS MORGANI (Plate XXXV.)—Pileus pulvinate, soft, glabrous, viscid, red or yellow, or red fading to yellow on the margin; tubes convex, depressed about the stem, rather long and large, unequal, subrotund, bright yellow becoming greenish yellow; stem elongated, tapering upward, adorned with long, narrow reticulations, yellow, the depressions red; the flesh of stem and pileus whitish tinged with red and yellow; not changing color when cut or bruised; spores olive-brown, .0007 to .0009 of an inch long, about half as broad.

Plant 4 to 6 inches high, pileus 1.5 to 2.5 inches broad, stem 3 to 6 lines thick.

Rocky hillsides, in woods of chestnut, oak and tulip-trees. Norwood, Kentucky. August. A. P. Morgan.

The color of the pileus is usually red on a yellow ground, and that of the stem is yellow on the elevations or ridges, and red in the depressions. The red disk of the pileus sometimes fades into yellow on the margin. In wet weather the anastomosing ridges of the stem swell out and become broadly winged, thereby giving the stem a peculiar shaggy or lacerated appearance. The species is related to *B. Russellii*, Frost, from which it is readily separated by its glabrous, viscid pileus and its longer spores. The two species constitute a natural section or subgenus, which is, so far as now known, peculiar to this country, and to which may be ascribed the following name and diagnosis:

§ LACERIPEDES. *Stem elongated, strongly venose-reticulated, the veins intumescent in wet weather.*

Pileus dry, hairy or tomentose-hairy, - - - *B. Russellii*, Frost.

Pileus viscid, glabrous, - - - - - *B. Morgani*, Peck.

HEXAGONA FAVOLOIDES.—Pileus thin, coriaceous, sessile, narrowly and concentrically zonate, slightly sulcate, glabrous, somewhat shining, brown; pores pallid, then brownish, shallow, hexagonal, .028 to .042 of an inch across.

Decaying wood. Roatan Island. J. J. Brown, M.D.

Allied to *H. polygramma*, Mont., and *H. tenuis*, Hook., but unlike either in color and in the character of the margin of the pileus. In its color, and in the character of the zones of the pileus, our species very much resembles fresh specimens of *Dædalea confragosa*, Pers., from which it is separated by its thin pileus and the character of the hymenium. The pores are scarcely half a line in diameter and are

so regularly hexagonal as to be suggestive of the cells of a honey-comb. The zones of the pileus are narrow and subconcolorous.

MELANCONIUM POPULINUM.—Pustules prominent, erumpent through a longitudinal chink; stroma whitish, minute or obsolete; spores oblong, black, .0006 to .0007 of an inch long, oozing out and staining the matrix black or forming a black globule.

Dead branches of poplar-trees. Iowa. J. B. Ellis. (No. 3,637).

MELANCONIUM COLORATUM.—Pustules small, scarcely prominent; stroma minute, greenish-yellow; spores oblong or oblong-ovate, often slightly curved, nearly colorless, .0005 to .0006 of an inch long, .00025 to .0003 of an inch broad, oozing out and forming a dull-reddish mass.

Bark of the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, Pennsylvania. J. B. Ellis. This species is related to *M. pallidum*, Pk., but the spores are smaller and the spore-masses of a different color.

UROMYCES UNITUS.—*Hymeniferous form*: Spots suborbicular, sometimes confluent, varying in color from yellow to sanguineous; peridia amphigenous, short, sometimes crowded and occupying the entire spot, sometimes concentrically arranged near the margin; spores subglobose to subelliptical, orange-yellow, .0008 to .001 of an inch long.

Teleutosporous form: Sori amphigenous, on the same spots as the *Aecidium* and intermingled with its peridia, slightly prominent, orbicular, blackish-brown; spores globose, minutely granular, .001 to .0011 of an inch in diameter; pedicel very short, hyaline.

Living leaves of *Calandrinia Leana*, Porter. Washington Territory. T. S. Brandegee.

RÆSTELIA INTERVENIENS.—Spots suborbicular, pallid or yellowish; peridia hypophyllous, short or moderately elongated, whitish or pale yellow, lacerated and splitting to the base, the cells thick and rough with striations; spores (when dry) very pale or whitish, subglobose, .0008 to .0012 of an inch in diameter, minutely rough, the epispore thick, .00016 to .00025 of an inch; spermogonia on the same spots, epiphyllous.

Living leaves of *Malvastrum Thurberi*, Lower California. April. C. G. Pringle. Also on leaves of *Erodium* (?) in Southern California. May. M. E. Jones.

The spores, in the dried specimens, are nearly white, but in the fresh state they are probably yellow or orange. The fungus at first sight might be taken for an *Aecidium*, a genus with which its pale spores and short peridia connect it, but the latter split to the very base as in the genus *Ræstelia*. The species, however is probably only the hymeniferous state of some teleutosporous fungus. This last remark is also applicable to the following *Aecidia*.

ÆCIDIUM AURIELLUM.—Peridia numerous, short, crowded, generally occupying the whole lower surface of the leaf, pale or yellowish, the mouth entire or subcrenulate; spores subglobose or subelliptical, golden-yellow, .0008 to .0011 of an inch long, usually containing one to three large, shining, yellow oil-globules, epispore thin.

Living leaves of *Cheiranthus Menziesii*, B. & H. Carson, Nevada. June. M. E. Jones.

This is a pretty fungus and very showy, even in the dried state, by reason of the clear golden-yellow color of its spores.

• *ÆCIDIUM ISOMERINUM*.—Spots pallid, thickened; peridia amphigenous, short, scattered or crowded; spores subglobose, ovate or elliptical, whitish (when dry) .0008 to .0011 of an inch long, epispore thin.

Living leaves of *Isomeris arborea*, Nutt. San Diego, California. March. M. E. Jones.

Sometimes the fungus occupies nearly the whole leaf, which, in such a case, is considerably thickened and distorted.

ÆCIDIUM ANISACANTHUS.—Spots none or indistinct; peridia amphigenous, elongated, pinkish-gray, crenately lacerated at the apex; spores very variable in shape, subglobose, ovate, elliptical, oblong or oblong-pyriform, sometimes pointed at one end, yellowish or brownish yellow (in the dried state) .0009 to .0018 of an inch long, .0008 to .00095 broad.

Living leaves of *Anisacanthus Thurberi*. Arizona. June. C. G. Pringle.

SPHÆRELLA ARBUTICOLA.—Maculicolous, spots suborbicular, unequal, blackish or subcinereous, brown on the lower surface of the leaf; perithecia minute, black, epiphyllous, scattered or collected in small groups, piercing the whitened epidermis; asci oblong, sometimes narrowed above, .0016 to .005 of an inch long; spores crowded, narrow, colorless, uniseptate, .00045 to .0006 of an inch long, .00016 broad.

Dead leaves of *Arbutus Menziesii*, Pursh. Santa Cruz, California. July. C. G. Pringle.

The septation of the spores is rather obscure, but this is probably due to their being immature. The epidermis is slightly elevated around the perithecia and has there a whitish appearance.

MICROSPHÆRIA ERINEOPHILA.—Mycelium arachnoid, subpersistent; perithecia .003 to .004 of an inch broad, sometimes collapsed or pezizæform; appendages 6 to 12, shorter than or about equal to the diameter of the perithecia, colored, the tips paler and two to three times dichotomous; asci 4, sometimes 3 or 5, eight-spored; spores .0008 to .0009 of an inch long, .00045 to .0005 broad, usually containing one or two large nuclei.

On the *Erineum* of beech-leaves. Illinois. F. S. Earle and Prof. A. B. Seymour.

This fungus is closely related to *M. penicillata*, of which perhaps it may be a mere variety, but it is readily distinguished by its colored appendages and nucleated spores. Its habitat is very peculiar. In all the specimens seen it occurs only on the *Erineum*.

Proterogyny in *Spartina juncea*.—Has this been noticed? My attention was attracted to it this morning on the beach here. The plumose stigmas of all the spikes on a particular plant are protruded, while the stamens are still full and retained in the palets. In other plants where the purple anthers are prominent, I find the stigmas withered.

Buttonwoods, R. I.

W. W. BAILEY.

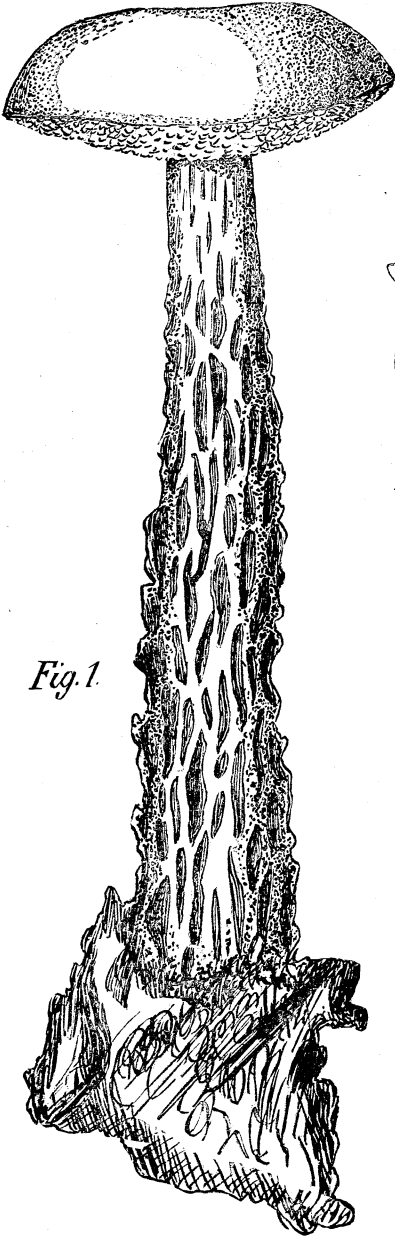


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

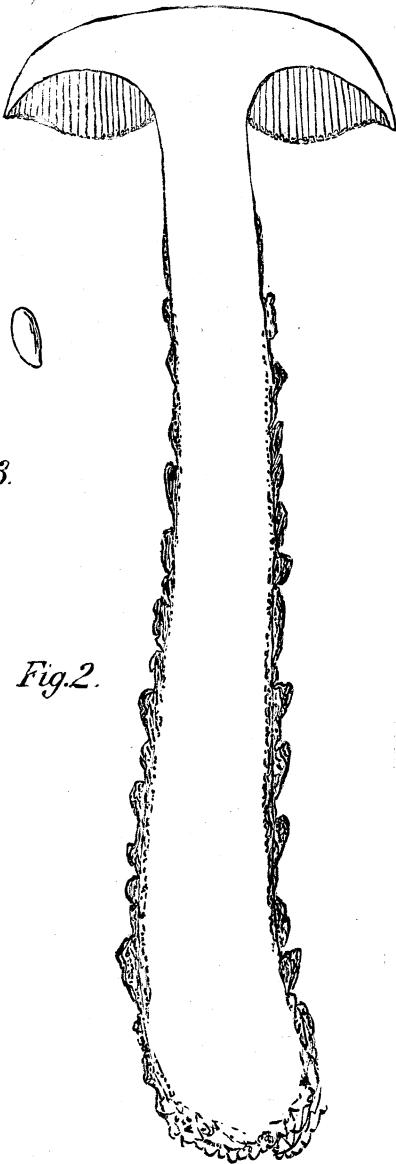


Fig. 2.

BOLETUS MORGANI, Pk.